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THE SUN, New York City.

They Acknowledge the Billion.

The celebrated mouth of JOSEPH G. CANsrow has reopened long enough to confess that the grand aggregate of appropriations sduring the two years of the Fifty-first Congress is more than one billion dollars.

Mr. CANNON's mouth states the total as \$988,410,129.55, or a little under the round billion. This omits the \$15,000,000 involved in the act to refund the direct tax. The emission is merely a trick of the mouth's to escape the awful last cipher of the long row of nine. It does not alter the fact, or render less significant the confession that the statements prepared by Mr. DOCKERY of Missouri and Mr. SAYERS of Texas did not exaggerate the extravagance and recklesssees of the Fifty-first Congress.

Over a billion dollars in two years! Such the record of unchecked Republican rule during the existence of the hody which President Harrison correctly describes as a most remarkable Congress.

The acknowledgment of the billion in the semi-official statement of the person lately Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations closes the incident and makes the issue. Contemplate it:

61,000,000,000. In these ten figures there is a Democratic

President for 1893.

Will She Get Together?

The grip ne'er chills the Star-Eyed Godcless's blood. Here she is again with her Procal chords in good order and her 'art still true to tariff reform: "The Democratic party is pledged to take ne mor

Grom the people than is absolutely required by the Government for the conduct of the Government eco nemically administered.

"The Republican party is pledged to spend every Bollar taken from the people by the most iniquitous sys-

they would rather have the surplus prevented by a lowering of taxes, or whether they would rather have it dispersed by means of corrupt expenditure, every such impenditure creating a demand for others to follow, hus confusing the public mind and owering the stand And of public merals.
"Bown with the war tariff and war expenditures!"

But the surplus has been pretty effectually prevented for some time at least by Mr. TOM REED'S Congress. For the immediate future lowering of expenditure and not lowering of taxes is the necessity. The Democratic party is pledged to take no more from the people than is absolutely required for the conduct of the Government economically administered. Good enough! So the Democratic party is called upon to administer economically the part of Government which it is to control. The House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress must cut off extravagant and corrupt expenditure, avoid fooligh and unnecessary legislation, and make a good record. Then the Democrats will have a good chance to secure con trol of the executive department and perhaps of the other half of the legislature.

We salute the Star-Eyed Goddess and entreat her to get together. Can't she wait until the deficiency is attended to before struggling with an imaginary surplus? Down with centralization, extravagance, and the party of revolution. When the Democrate get into power again there will be fitter time for considering the tariff. Then we will join with that fair stellar oculate in shouting Down with the War Taxes-es-

The Mexican Land Grants.

The act passed at the recent session of ongress establishing a Private Land Court or the settlement of Mexican claims in the Western States and Territories is designed to effect the discharge of a long neglected public duty. It is a duty also of threefold obligation, toward the neighboring republic, toward individual claimants, and toward the States and Territories in which the lands lie. Much the largest part of them are in

Under the treaty of 1848 our Government reed to respect and confirm those grants which had already been made to private persons in the territory ceded at that time by Mexico. Several years later Congress took steps to carry out this stipulation by directing the withdrawal from entry of all lands subject to such claims, in order that the titles might be duly examined and disposed of by Congress. Well meant as this legislation was, it proved most injudicious in its actual working, for the reason that Congress had undertaken a task which it was unable to perform properly. There were more than 200 such claims in New Mexico alone, involving many millions of acres, and up to the present time Congress has only acted upon forty-five of them, or bout one in every four. Even those were taken up long ago, while during the last thirty years only eight such grants have Been confirmed, and during the last twenty years only one. The difficulty arose not only from the preoccupation of Congress with multitude of other matters, but from the peculiar character of these claims, which often involved a knowledge of foreign law, the examination of ancient manuscripts, and the consideration of old Spanish customs and warrants for settlement. Besides the evidence as to what amounted to a concession, there may have been vague topographical descriptions to contend with. It can easily be understood, therefore, that the investiga tion of these claims was really not a proper subject for Congress to take up, nor could it even be successfully dealt with by committees. More than thirty years ago the House Committee on Private Land Claims, in recommending the confirmation of fourteen Mexican grants, a part of which was the first ever acted upon, frankly admitted that Ot could not do justice to them, its language

being as follows: "This examination has been sendined entirely to what beened to be the principal papers in each case, having no time to seculiates the evidence and the application is made by the Surveyor-General of the Spanish and Mexican laws and usages to each of them in detail. Nor will it ever be in the power, hereafter, of any commit-tee of this House to make such an examination as will be entirely satisfactory, should these claims be allowed to secumulate before Congress,"

Yet with this confession of a report in favor of certain grants without the ability to judge of them properly, only about one-fourth of the whole number in that region alone have been confirmed, although the stipulation with Mexico was made more than forty years ago. Besides the claims in New Mexico and Arizona, there are others in Colorado, Nevada, Wyoming, and Utah. Elere were also many in California, but

Congress long ago wisely provided a Land Commission for that State.

That in addition to the failure to fulfil the public obligation toward Mexico an injustice has been done to individual claimants and their heirs by this procrastination is very evident, since they are unable to give a good title to such of their lands as they may wish to sell. But, besides this, the Territories are injured, since great bodies of land are withdrawn from entry until a final decision can be rendered upon them. In New Mexico alone the amount of land thus tied up is 6,643,938 acres, and presumably adfacent tracts are also affected by this uncer-

tainty of title. So great was the injury resulting from this protracted neglect to adjust land titles that a former Secretary of the Interior somewhat impatiently declared that "the right or wrong of particular cases has become a thing almost of comparative indiffer ence in view of the overwhelming and menacing wrong of their not being decided at But that was not the true way of looking at the question. The real thing needed was the substitution of a competent investigating authority. The function of Congress in such cases is properly administrative, consisting in the reservation of claims for examination, while this examination is es sentially a judicial function.

At last, however, a forward step has been taken by the establishment of a Land Court for the adjustment of all these claims arising out of possession of territory ceded by Mexico. An analogous disposition of the French spollation cases by referring them to the Court of Claims secured an investigation of cases that had been postponed nearly twice as long as these Mexican grants. The Southwestern Territories will be relieved at the prospect that this obstacle to their development is now to be removed, and that land titles there will be divested of the uncer tainty in which many of them are involved

Tailors and Their Bad Debts.

The decision of the organized tailors to sell at public auction judgments obtained by them against debtors who obstinately re fuse to pay their bills is an implied confession that they have been doing business or a bad system. As it is a system which has caused the honest customer to pay for the default of the dishonest, it is time that it should be reformed.

The tailors have only themselves to blame because of the accumulation of bad accounts. They should have been more discriminating in the extending of credit; but, of all trades they have been the most wedded to old fashions of doing business, borrowed from Europe, and from England more especially. Small sales, large prices, long credits, and consequent bad debts, have been the rule with the custom or merchant tailors, as they are commonly called.

Other departments of retail trade have adopted the cash system, or at most short and carefully guarded credits; and along with it they have pursued the policy of at tracting large sales by means of judicious advertising and low prices. The money saved by preventing bad debts has more than paid the advertising bills, and the aggregate of sales has increased so greatly that the sum of the proportionately smaller profits is far larger than the high prices brought in under the old system. An in variable price for sure pay is the rule. Hence the customer is relieved from the necessity of cheapening the goods. He can get them for no less and he will have to pay

for them no more than anybody else. That is the square and wise way of doing business. It was introduced by the late Mr. A. T. STEWART more particularly, and it now prevails throughout retail trade, with the tailors as the conspicuous exception. For the most part they have clung to the old policy of small sales, high prices, and dangerous credits, although the few sagaclous men of the trade who have made their establishments known by proper advertising of good work and materials for less pay have invariably distanced their old-fogy competitors. Meantime, too, the readymade clothing business has pushed its competition successfully by steadily improving the quality of its goods and advertising them

freely, with the result that the great major-

ity of men now wear the garments it makes.

The true policy for the merchant tallors, therefore, is to get the most they can for their bad debts, accept the loss with philosophy, and then proceed to put themselves in line with modern business progress. The plan they have adopted of making inquiries in the trade as to the credit of customers and their habits as to paying bills, will be a sufficient measure of protection if they act in accordance with the information ob tained. A similar method is pursued by the Retail Dealers' Protective Association which publishes a directory giving those particulars as to thousands of individuals. Purchasers are classified according to the amount of their capital, and also as to their practice with reference to paying bills. whether they are cash buyers, prompt or slow in paying bills, or dead beats. The mere ession of wealth is no sure indication that a man or a woman is trustworthy; for rich people may fight harder against paying small debts than those in moderate circum stances, thus putting their creditors to much expense and annoyance in making collections. But the method of securing informa tion adopted by these organized retail deal ers enables them to proceed intelligently in

giving credit. The most effectual saleguard for the tailors, however, will be the adoption of the cash system, or what amounts to it. Then let them advertise prices for first-rate garments so low that they will attract custom great enough to make the sum of the profits large. That is the policy of the ready-made clothiers, and it has pushed them far shead of the custom tailors in the competition for business. When a trade feels obliged to frighten people into paying their bills after the plan agreed upon by the tailors, it is conducted on vicious principles.

The Situation in the Soudan. The officials at Suakin recently have been able to collect many details of the remarkable state of affairs in the Egyptian Soudan. This information has been embodied in carefully written article by Mr. H. E.M. STUT PIELD, from which it is learned that the reports of a terrible famine in the Soudan last fall fell even short of the truth. The faminestricken region extended from the southern border of Egypt to Sensar, and from Suakin and Abyssinia to Darfour. Not a town or district escaped. The road between Berber on the Nile and Khartoum was strewn with skeletons. In Khartoum people died like flies, and every village was filled with misery. The causes of this terrible condition of affairs are not far to seak. The Egyptian evacuation of the Soudan was followed by s condition of anarchy. A large part of the country was given up to rapine. Inter-tribal feuds and hard battles with the Abyssinians and the followers of the Senous decimated the population, while a plague o

locusts and three dry seasons, making the

crops a complete fallure, completed the

wretchedness of the people. Natives from the

Nile who have recently arrived in Suskin

say that Mahdism is no longer a power, and that a force of 1,000 men could make a promenade through the country.

The only remaining strength of the Khalifa ABDULLAH lies in the fact that his Govern ment is the only political organization in the Soudan. Such semblance of government as still exists in the various districts derives its authority from Khartoum While the tribes are thoroughly disaffected and in many districts say openly that the Mahdi is a false prophet and that they have been grossly deceived, they are so widely scattered and have been so overwhelmed with trouble that they have not concentrated their energies for the overthrow of the Government they despise. The Mahdi's successor therefore owes the fact that he still maintains even a semblance of power to the weakness and wretchedness of the people who once formed his strength. Where, however, his subjects are within easy touch of foreign influences they are openly throwing off the roke of Mahdism. This is seen among the Hadendoss and other tribes near Suakin. who a few years ago were among the fleroest fighters under Osman Droma. They now wish to be recognized by the Egyptian Government, and none of them was among the fighters who recently sought in vain to hold Tokar for OSMAN DIGMA. He has lost the flower of his support, which so long made him the terror of the eastern Boudan, and his complete defeat has placed Egypt in control of the entire coast region.

The present situation is this: Wherever Egypt desires to extend her authority the people are welcoming her régime. But neither Egypt por England has any present intention of reentering the lost provinces, and the tribes of the interior are likely to be left to themselves until they throw off the yoke of Mahdism and recetablish relations with the outside world. They will doubtless be encouraged to work for this end by the reopening of foreign trade with the coast tribes and along the frontier rear Wady Halfs. Steps to this end are already

being taken by the Egyptian Government. Events in the Soudan are shaping themselves for the ultimate renewal of relations between that enormous country and the outside world; but it is evident that in large measure the Soudanese will have to work out their own salvation and explate by years of suffering the folly that induced them to give their strength to the cause of a fanatical

The Star-Eyed Goddess WATTERSON,-Mem-

WATTERSON may be the Star-Eyed Goddess's family name, but she is no more to be known by it than the Queen of England is to be

The interest in walking matches, or rather go-as-you-please races, is on the wane. The trouble with the thing is that it has been overdone, or. if we may be pardoned the familiar expression, it is played out. The public want something new. And, by the way. on the long road from Paris to Moscow, taking a Frenchman named Sylvain Dornon is now long strides on stilts. Glory to him! He is the first long-distance stilt walker; and he is going o Moscow simply to be present at the opening

of the French Exposition in that town.

In this there is a hint to the managers of the Chicago Fair. What is to prevent them from getting up a huge go-as-you-please race on stilts, unlimited? There might be a hear of fun in it, and if JOHN WANAMAKER and the Stuffed Prophet of Broad street should be among the contestants we would be inclined to bet on Holy JOHN every time.

We have had tub races, sack races, egg and poon races, and all sorts of races except stilt races. Let us have the stilt race.

A WARNING TO THE FREE TRADERS.

Hy a Cleveland Mugwump. From the Journal of Commerce,

little force to dethrone them. The President saw a large surplus in the Treasury; he knew that the people were becoming more and more im-patient of heavy taxation, and he sprung the tariff reform movement upon the country just on the ave of the Freedential election, when the question was certain to become the football of the politicians and thus to unsettle the industries of the country from

An ordinary fool would be satisfied with that costly lesson. The aim of the second blow for which the lead-ers among the Democrats are nerving their arm is at the place they missed when they went out of the administration. They must take up the old ery and one more unsettle all the trade and industries in a cam-paign cry of "Reform the tariff." We are told that this must be the watchword from the meeting of the next Congress, through the whole of the struggle till the aut

goes down at the closing of the polis in 1892.

We are not defending the McKinley tariff. Every intelligent man knows that it has glaring defects both in principle and detail, and there is need enough of reform in every page of it. But only one who is wholly destructe of the wisdem which springs from careful observation can persuade himself that the next Congress can do anything to effect that result.

The House will be Democratic. Suppose it goes or and formulates a new tariff system as perfect as the art of man can make it, what good will come of such an effort? Is there any reasonable hope that the Republican Senate will concur in such a scheme! Son slight changes might obtain enough Espublican votes in the Senate added to the Democratic minerity to pass it through that body, but no radical change such as is clamored for would have the slightest chance of securing a majority in its favor. But suppose it could, and both Heuses would agree on such a measure, there is an absolute cartainty that the Fresident, it living, would veto it, and it could not be passed over that obstacle. As there is, therefore, not the least ground for believing that a radical "tariff reform" bill can become a law while Gen. Harrison sits in the While House, it is the height of folly to keep the trade of the country in hot water for two years discussing that question, and holding it in its most threatening aspect over the channel there is at least some prospect that the agitation may

WOMEN AT AN INDECENT TRIAL.

Minors Turned Out of the Court Room, bu

From the Boston Dutty Globe.
Wonczerzn, March 18.—In the great equity case against Rice, King & Rice, Miss Boone was on the stand this morning, maintaining berself well through the ex-amination, and the cross-examination brought out mothing damaging to bor. * When asked if she had seen Kendali kies and hug Miss Holman she said "No." At this point in the evidence Judge Aldrich called at At his point in the evidence Judge Address called at-tention to the law which gave the Court discretion about the admission of minors. He said he regretized to see so many young girls. He ordered the officers to re-move all minors from the court room. When the officer spoke to several young women who he thought came under the law, they pleaded exemption, on the ground that they were married.

The Bellamy Issue.

From the New Nation. The New Katton refterates its opinion that in 1892 the ariff will be a side show, and the programme of ma

A Hemarkable Musicul Fact, It is a remarkable fact that the Italians have

Getting It Exact. Bagley-You don't happen to have a pint measur-Brace—Yes; fill up one of those quart wine bottles. A Fling at Mrs. Sanso.

-Hamlet knew how to talk to a woman. Mrs. Sanso—Indeed!
Sanso—Yes. When he talked so his mother he spoke

A Crista. Sanse-I suppose you have to put up with some very gying things on the stage sometimes !

A ...

NOW FOR THE MONTEREY.

The New Coast Defender Building at San Francisco Bendy to Take to the Water, WARRINGTON, March 20.-The 4,000-ton at mored craft designed for harbor defence which the Union Iron Works has under construction

on the Pacific coast is now to be issuehed; and, as her present accommodations are need-ed for another war ship which this firm has undertaken, she will doubtless be put into the water as soon as practicable.

The new vessel is an interesting one in sev defence for the Golden Gate, and when her armor and armament are in place San Fran cisco harbor can no longer be called defonce-less. She will be retained, of course, on the Pacific coast, and with her steam power will be available for the protection of any part of it. As the name San Francisco had already been applied to a fast unarmored cruiser, this new armor-clad appropriately takes that of the coast town which was the capital of upper California when the military and naval forces

of the United States occupied it more than

forty years ago.
The provision for the Monterey dates back to

the Forty-ninth Congress, which made a gen-

the Forty-ninth Congress, which made a general appropriation of \$2,000,000 for floating batteries, rams, or other naval structures for coast and harbor defence. For some time, however, it was difficult to decide how this sum could best be laid out. The draft Board appointed to the purpose did not this on a satisfactory plan. But at length it was concluded to call for bids to construct a vessel of about 4,000 tons displacement, 250 fest long, with 50 feet beam, and a mean draught of 143; foet. She was to have id inches of steel armor amidable, and a mean draught of 143; foet. She was to have id inches of steel armor amidable, and the was made and a mean draught of 143; foet. She was to have id inches of steel armor amidable, and the was made and a stern; but the maximum would cover the vital parts, loculating the was made to the low freeboard type, so presenting a more difficult mark to hit. A curved steel deck of suitable thickness was to give further protection.

This is the vessel now called the Monterey. The bids for her, invited in December, 1888, were opened April 3, 1839, not quite two years are. The Cramps the Unitard from Works, and the lan Francisco firm received the contract of the con eral appropriation of \$2,000,000 for floating batteries, rams, or other naval structures for coast and harbor defence. For some time.

Underground and Elevated Railway Sys The Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday aftermon at its office in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company building. Only four persons appeared.

Mr. John Schuyler of 63 William street submitted and explained plans of the proposed route of the Central Tunnel Railway Company. The tunnel would begin at City Hall, and follow nearly along the line of Centre street in a direct course for Lafayette place. From Lafayette place it would be constructed under Fourth avenue to Forty-second street, where the system would connect with the New York Central tracks. The company does not propose any arrangements for the territory below City Hall or above Forty-second street. The company was incorporated in 1882, under the law of 1880, and claims preference along the route indicated.

Two models showing a subway rapid transit plan were exhibited by Mr. William Waiter, Provision is made for a surface cable road, for electric wire subways, for water, gas, and sewer pipes, and for all required underground

electric wire subways. for water, gas, and sewer pipes, and for all required underground condults.

Mr. Peter Kingston of Princeton, N. J., told the Commissioners of his scheme for a combination of tunnels and elevated roads. He is of a severely practical turn, and would "remove from City Hall Park every building excepting the Court House, and build on a portion of the City Hall site a railway sintion." From this point various tunnels and elevated roads would run to all parts of the city.

Some facts in regard to the new City and Southwark Subway Company of London were offered for the information of the Commission by Mr. Louis Stern, who has in charge the Greathead system of excavation now used in the Hudson River tunnel. Mr. Stern said the City and Southwark Subway Company carries an average of 20.000 passencers a day with six trains. The receipts per train mile equal 75 cents, and the running expenses about 30 cents, making a not profit of 45 cents. Mr. Stern afterward said to a reporter that the Hudson River tonnel is advancing at the rate of ten feet a day under the Greathead system. Yesterfay the advance exceeded the average by four feet, fourteen feet being made. Altogether about 1.800 feet of the tunnel have been completed under this system, and about 3,500 in all.

Mr. T. G. Gribble exhibited to the Commis-

completed under this system, and about 3,500 in all.

Mr. T. G. Gribble exhibited to the Commissioners drawings and photographs of the electric railway system in Buda Peath, for which great things are claimed. The explanatory matter in the hook is in Polish, and after Mr. Gribble and the Commissioners had taugled their tongues in an endesvor to pronounce the names of some of the streets they decided to look at the pictures and wait for a translation. The date for the next public meeting has not been fixed.

NO GOLD BARS FOR EXPORT. Exporters Asked Whether They Are Ship

ping to Most Exchange or for Arbitrage. The demands on the Sub-Treasury yester day for gold amounted to \$1,275,000 in sold coin and \$850,000 in fine gold bars. All applications for the ans were again rejected. The applicants for bars were: Heidelbach, Ickel-heimer & Co., J., Von Hoffman & Co., and Lazard helmer & Co., J., Von Hoffman & Co., and Lazard Frères. Gen. Netileton of the Treasury D-pariment was te egraphed to for instructions. Back came the answer that no bars must be given for shipment. The firms then did the next best thing and took the coin. Director Loch of the United States skint said that after a few more referals for bars had been wired from Washington shippers of gold would understand that the Government was in earnest. He added smobatically that no bars would be supplied for shipment. The Government, though, adopted a new line at the Assay Office. All applicants for gold wave asked if they wanted it to meet American exchange or for arbitrage dealings, and these formal questions will always be asked. Furthermore, they must be answered correctly.

Gov. Hill Will Speak at the Unveiling of the Grady Monument.

ATLANTA. March 20.-Charles S. Northen. President of the Henry W. Grady Monument Association, to-day received a letter from Gov. Sance-What was the most trying experience you ever had;

What was the most trying experience you are had;

What was the most trying experience you was had;

While of New York, accepting the invitation of the association to deliver the unveiling address during the coming summer. Patrick Colling of Bostoh, Sanctor-eject Paimer of Illinois, and suffice, and my nose itshing.

THE NEW ORDER IN HONOLULU. The Queen Wins in Her Conflet-An Impending Change in the Population of Hawaii. The latest advices from Honolulu are satisfactory so far as refere to the peaceful settle-ment of the troubles that environed the new

Queen upon her accession to the throne. The authority of Queen Liliuokalani was challenged office at the time of her succession, and who denied her power to remove them; and, as she was believed to be a woman of weak mind. there were apprecionations of serious disturbances in the Hawaiian kingdom. But, to the surprise of her adversaries, she stood up for her rights and appealed to the Supreme Court for a decision upon the question at issue. The Queen won. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the Queen's authority to appoint her own Ministers. She now acted with promptitude by removing the deflant Ministers and arthe last week of February. She has also

cwn Ministers. She now acted with promptitude by removing the defant Ministers and appointing a new Cabinet of her own selection in the last week of February. She has also made a number of important changes in other public offices, so as to establish a harmonious Government in which her rights shall be unchallenged. She is childless, but she has settled the question of succession to the throne by proclaiming the Princess Victoria as helress apparent in accordance with the will of the late King. Bhe has appointed her American husband. Mr. J. O. Dominis of Boston, as Governor of the island of Oahu, and she has chosen faithful retainers for service in the royal household. The American influence is powerful in the Government of the Queen, who has shown herself to be possessed of far more ability than she had been credited with.

The parties in opposition have accepted the new order without disturbance or protest. The plotters had not been heard from up to the 10th of this month.

The so-called "Ashiford conspiracy," which raised apprehension at the time of the King's death, has come to naught. Col. Ashford is an American of lillinos birth, who was a invorted it has been credited with an ambition to seles the reins of power during the troubles of the new Queen; but it would appear that though he is a large and heavy politician, he has been unable to command the surport necessary for the execution of his alleged designs. His plot is but one of the many plots that have been brought to failure through the action of Queen Lilluckalani.

News of far greater importance, however, than any that has recently come from Honoiniu is that of the new ready that has just been recordated with a place and the support necessary for the execution of his alleged designs. His plot is but one of the many plots that has just been recordated with a place and the support of the provisions of this treaty each first class the close of the present century. It provides for the unrestricted immigration of support of the surged and the population

NOT EASY WORK THIS TIME.

Col. Hain Won't Help Mrs. Perkins Exact The forty or fifty railroad men who got into the clutches of Mrs. M. J. Perkins by giving her assignments of their pay for money bornothing from their creditor since her methods were exposed in THE SUN several weeks ago. But Mrs. Perkins has no idea of losing the and now she is getting ready to put on the screws again. Twice in the past has Mrs. Parking succeeded in getting the pay of the elevated railroad guards in her debt stopped on the assignments which she held, but now she will not find the officials of the road so ready to assist her in her efforts to obtain

she will not find the officials of the road so ready to assist her in her efforts to obtain money from the men.

H. D. Pryabil of 43 Wall street, the lawyer who has been acting for Mrs Perkina since she has been trying to lorce the elevated railroad men to pay up, said yesterday that Mrs. Ferkins was soing to push the matier through and get her debtors to settle in full. Mr. Pryabil wrote a letter to Col. Hain, the manasager of the Manhattan Company, last week, in which he said that he intended to serve notice on the commany very soon to stop the pay of the men who had failed to settle with Mrs. Perkins. Mr. Pryabil saked Col. Hain in his letter to advise the men that proceedings would be taken against them at once. He wrote that the elevated road was bound to recognize the assignments which the men had given as they had done in the past. Mr. Pryabil also hoped that Col. Hain would see the law carried out to its fullest extent.

Col. Hain said yesterday that he had received Mrs. Pryabil's lotter, but he was determined to throw every obstacle possible in the way of Mrs. Perkins in enforcing her usurious claims. He has not notified the men of Mrs. Perkins's proposed action, and will do nothing to help her in collecting her debts. Last December the pay of all the men in Mrs. Perkins's debt was stopped when Lawyer Tryabil served upon Col. Hain an order of the court in an individual case. But Col. Hain will have to get an order applying to every one of her victims to stop the pay of all.

It is very probable that the elevated railroad men affected will combine and fight Mrs. Perkins by a case. Justice Jeroloman's recent decision forbidding a mortgagee to collect on a chattel mortgage which was the result of a usurious transaction would be equally applicable in their case. Clark Bell. who has undertaken several of the suits in behalf of a number of victims of lean eharks, says that if the matter was carried into courton its merita, the assignments which Mrs. Perking now holds over the heads of the men would be declar

New York State Versus New York City. ALBANY, March 20,-The Court of Appeals today handed down a decision in the case of the People agat, Theodore W. Myers, Comptroller of New York city, affirming the judgment of the court below, with costs. This was an apneal from a judgment of the General Term, meant from a judgment of the General Term. Third Department directing that a recumptory mandamus issue, directing the Comptroller of New York city to pay \$223,255.89, the balance of back taxes for 1887-8, into the State Trons-ury. The Court of Appeals decides that this must be done.

The "Soo" Canal Work to Danger. SAULT STE. MARIE. Mich., March 20 .- Gen Poe of Detroit has been sent for and he will arrive here to-day to see if the leak in the coffer dam of the "Soo" Canal, which has cost the Government \$250,000, cannot be stopped. If it should break there will be no more work on the new canal for another year. A pile driver is at work this morning placing sheet piling on the inside to hold solid material that is now being packed in the coffer dama.

Pittsburgh Down With La Grippe. PITTSBURGE, March 20.-It is estimated there are nearly 3,000 cases of la grippe in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The physicians and iruggists declare that it is as thoroughly epidemic in character as it was last year. Almost every workshop and business house in the two cities is short of employees and managers and many of them are so crippled that they are almost forced to shut down. In the east end alone there are over 600 cases.

St. Louis, March 20.-The lower House of the State Legislature has passed the bill appropriating \$150,000 for a State exhibit at the World's Fair by an almost unanimous vote. The bill was immediately sent to the Sonate and passed the first reading. It will probably be passed and receive the Governor's signa-ture harman. ture Baturday. Mr. Phoips Wins a Hamburger Stake.

Prom the Baltimore American.

BERLIN, March 18.—Owing to the untiring efforts of the United States Minister here, the Hoa. William Walter Phelpa, Chancellor von Capriri has removed the embargo placed upon American cattle landed at Hamburg.

From the Franklin Gasette.

Every department of The Sun is a literary model, and the editorial department has no equal in America for clear and forcible expression and literary style.

No Equal In America.

MR. MYERS WRITES LETTERS.

Mayor Grant Expresses a Smiling Wish That He Will Keep II Up. A year ago the meetings of the Sinking Fund

Commission used to be enlivened by rattling set-tos over finances between Chamberlain Crain and Comptroller Myers. The meetings of the Board this year promise to be interesting because of a difference of opinion between Mayor Grant and the Comptroller concerning the progress made by the new Municipal Build-ing Committee.

The Comptroller was talking resterday about

the leases that must be renewed of rooms oc-cupied by city departments and bureaus. "All this expenditure," said he, striking the clearly the pressing need for a new municipal building. I think it's a shame that no definite steps have been taken in that matter." The Mayor is Chairman of the new Munfelpal Building Committee, and this remark of the Comptroller seemed to him to be a reflection the activity of the Commission. He

upon the activity of the Commission. He leaned over toward the Comptroller and asked him with great distinctness:

"Have you any suggestions to make or any ideas to present concerning the proposed building."

The Comptroller is a testy man and at once his checks threw out a crimson flag.

"Yes I have," he said botly. "but this is not the Board to consider it."

The Mayor promised to call the Commission together at any time. Then he asked the Comptroller if he didn't know that the Commissioners were waiting for a report from the engineer of the Finance Department and the Superintendent of Euglidiags concerning the idea of adding two or three stories to the new Court House.

"And that's what causes the delay," said the Mayor.

Court House.

"And that's what causes the delay," said the Mayor.

"But," replied the Comptroller, grasping the srms of his chair, "that won't make a new municipal building."

"Why should the building be enlarged at all then?" asked the Mayor.

"I suppose for the courts: that would never do for a municipal building."

"What courts?" asked the Mayor, "Do you not know that the civil courts have room enough where they are, and that all the criminal courts are going up to the new building in Centre street?"

There was calm for a space, and then the Comptroller suggested the advisability of calling the heads of the various city departments together for the purpose of discussing the bills before the Legislature.

"What's the use of doing that?" asked the Mayor, with an angry flame in his eyes, "when you have already committed yourself by writing letters to Albany. You state your opinion publicly, and then you want a discussion on those very bills."

"Well, I propose to do what I can to protect the city's interests." retorted the Comptroller, "and I will keep on writing letters if I think it is necessary."

The Mayor recovered his usual good humor

is necessary."

The Mayor recovered his usual good humor and dropped into a gentle veln of sarcasm.

You are becoming quite famous as a letter writer." he said, with a smile and a bow, "and I hope you'll keep on."

Miss Edwards's Munmied Woman Was a

From the Winneapolts Pelbuns

There has long been a veil of mystery and romance enshrouding the mummy which Thomas Lowry loaned for exhibition at the public library. Something like a year ago Miss Amolia B, Edwards, who is supposed to be an exalted expert in such matters, was in Minne-apolis and was called on to shed some light upon the individuality of this mummy. With a great flourish of trumposts the result of her investigations was proclaimed to an anxiously waiting world.

Her observations were limited to the exterior emblems, for the "inside facts" were not then revealed. Miss Edwards was quite positive that the body was that of a woman, Amen-hotep by name. Miss Edwards wrote out the following as the correct reading:

A royal offering to Oziris god of the dead) of beeves, cakes, goese, cakes, —, the priestess of the Leady (god-dess) listher grants to her ha differ principle): sepuicitial meals, cakes, harley beer, beaves, geese, — cakes, pure water, and barley beer to Oziria Amen-hotel justified.

The spell was broken last night. Prof. Hall.

cakes, pure water, and barley beer to the Osiria Amenhotel justified.

The spell was broken last night. Prof. Hall, assisted by Janitor Runge, opened up "Mrs. Mummy," placed the remains on a table, and removed the musty bandages which enveloped it, and found—that there was a sad mistake somewhere. Fither Miss Edwards had not read the hieroglyphics correctly or the anciente had misplaced the body. The body unfolded to their gaze was certainly not that of a woman at all. Of this there could be no doubt, and as soon as the Professor and his assistant recovered from their astonishment they read the typewritten inscription furnished by Miss Edwards and then laughed loud and found that Mr. Mummy had been in life a man of above the average size with powerful hands and a wonderful frams. The muscles stood out prominently, the shoulders were broad and heavy, the chest full and deen, and the whole appearance of the body—if body it can be called —was snything but womanly.

Prom the Boston Globe.

New Bedford, March 18.—The owners and crews of the whaling vessels Midas, Lagoda, Progress, and Daniel Webster of this port, and the Europa of Edgartown, have just received the money appropriated for them for their rescue of 1,200 men in the Arotio fleet in 1871. In that year twenty-two of the whaleships were hemmed in by ice and abandoned. The crews took refuge on the shore, where they heard that there were five ships further south. An imploring message was sent to the Captains by Henry Pesse, one of the men. sakthem to abandon the voyage in the cause of humanity and to take the wrecked men aboard. The Captains held a conference and sursed to bring the men down and sacrificed their voyage thereby.

The award gives \$19.861.27 to the owners of the Daniel Webster. \$28.611.20 to the owners of the Lagoda. \$25.11.32 to the owners of the Europa. The award gives \$19.861 to the owners of the Europa. The award swas made in proportion to the number of men brought down.

to the number of men brought down.

It will be distributed by the owners among themselves and crews in the proportion to their respective lays. About one-half of the award will go to the claim agent.

A Joke on the Good Mr. Hour. From the Indianapolis Journal.

From the Indiamopolis Journal.

"At a time when my rioneer work was being most talked of by the press," said Benator Bauders the other day, "one of Benator Hiscock's constituents from Canandaigua called at the Benate and expressed a desire to look down from the gallery upon the display of bald-headed statesmen. While Benator Hiscock was pointing out the distinguished Senators and recalling anecdotes and indicates which distinguished the lawmakers, the New Yorkersaid he would like to see Benator Sanders from Montana Benator Hiscock did not see me in my seat, but he did not want to disappoint his constituent, so he pointed out Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Hr. Hoar was looking very plous, as he always does with his round, smooth face and silver locks. Little did he think that he was being scrutinized closely by a New York student. After Mr. Hiscock's friend had viewed Mr. Hoar long and closely, and watched his every turn of body or head, he sighed and said:

"Well, any one could see at a glance that Banders was a hangman, one of the worst characters in Montana. I don't see how he got in here, any way."

Once He Was Barefooted Jerry.

Once He Was Barefeeted Jerry.

From the Boston Berald.

Cleveland, Ohlo. March 18.—"Sockless"
Jerry Simpson was master of a vessel on the
lakes back in the 60% and 70%. His sobriquet
while he was Capitals on the lakes was "Barefooted Jerry" He was quite a dandy in his attire when on land, wearing a silk hat, velvet
vest, and patent leather boots, but when the
ropes had been cast off and the vessel was
fairly under way, Capt. Simpson would emerge
from his cabin dressed for business, and always, except in the coldest weather, barefooted. There are men on the lake vessels who
can to-day describe those feet as accurately as
a good lake pilot can the Detroit River.

Elopera Lost in the Woods. From the Philadelphia Record

Prom the Philadelphia Record.

Charlotte, N. C., March 19.—With her shoes in her hand Miss Fannie Yandle, a Pineville society belle, climbed out of her bedroog window at 12 o'clock last night and eloped with J. D. Crump. Hend in hand the loving pair started to walk across the dividing line into South Carolina, very near by, but got lost in the woods and gropped about till applight before they could continue their flight from parental obstructive agencies. The Rev. John Culps married the pilgrim pair, and now Col. Yandle, the brides father, who represents one of the leading families in the South, vows vengeance against Son-in-law Grump.

Bless You Both !

We are one of the happiest men this side of sundown over our victory in whiting the heart and hand of so good a girl. We thank our nu-merous friends for their congratulation, and especially do we return our sincere thanks to the brethren of the press.

> 800,000,000. From the Weshington Star.

She-I'll never marry a man whose fortune has 't at least five clohers in it. He (exuitingly)-Oh. darii g. mine's all ci-phors.

Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Stevenson Letters from the Southern Seas are continued in THE BUMPAY SUM. These letters are the literary event of 1891.

The chipperest member of the Stock Exchange yesterday was Mr. Goorge P. Castles. one of the younger brokers, whose sanguine temperament has remained unaffected by the prolonged stagnation of the stock market or the decline in the price of seats to \$16,000, the lowest figure at which they have rold in many seats. Mr. Casilear was the rediplent of many conding constantiations restering, which were based on a misapprehension relative to his health. No more conclusion relative to his health. No more conclusive evidence of the low condition into which business in Wall steet has fallen could be adduced than this incident turni-hear for it appears that the brokers owing to the absence of interest in speculation have been led to take a deciser personal interest than usual in each others' welfare.

"I've seen a good many strange sights," said temperament has remained unaffected by the

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

" I've seen a good many strange sights," said a passenger on a ferryboat recently, as he came up to town. "but that is one of the strangest. There is a soung man, evidently a law student, who, instead of raising mous-taches and beard, is doing what I never saw a taches and beard, is doing what I never saw a young man do before—raising a goat beard? For the work what I mean by a goat beard? Elderly judges, clergymen of the Methodist and liantist churches, and farmers raise thembeards without moustaches. In my mind the term goat beard alone describes em. I never know before that they grew. I thought they came like death, but live and learn. That's the first man I seer saw deliberately raising a goat beard, but I'll bet it will be the last. The young man was tail and slender and wore a white tie, though he was evidently a law student, but he certainly did possess a goat beard." and because it is unusual to see a youth with such an adornment, he attracted some attention—and, truth to say, not of an admiring kind.

"What a newspaper-reading place this is." said a Westerner. "It seems to me that a New Yorker is never without a newspaper in his hand. The first thing in the morning he reads hand. The first thing in the morning he reads
the paper they take at home. At the devated
news stand he buys another and reads it on
the train roing down. The chances are there
will be a third at the office. Then the afternoon napers must be read at and after lunchcon. It is then time to go home and the later
editions are read in the elevated going up. Bo
it goes day after day. It is a habit, this reading of newspapers. In the city from which I
came there is not much i ews, or rather the
people are not educated up to looking for the
news and demanding it. So the papers are
not read so extensively, nor does one man read
more than one paper as a rule."

A short time ago the papers told of the marriage of Ernest Daudet and Mile Jeanne Hugo, granddaughter of Victor Hugo. Daudet is the son of Alphonse Daudet. It was to him that the widely read novel, "Sampho," was dedicated with that famous line, "To my son when he shall be twenty-one years old," It is said that whenever Daudes, heard the book criticised as being immoral in its intention he simply repeated the dedicatory line.

Almost any rainy night you may see a most melancholy sight in Park row, near Broadway. There is a little street stand, which, as the night is rainy, will be covered with oil-cloth. It is perched on a grating along the inner It is perched on a grating along the innerside of the sidewalk. Behind it sits what at
first glance seems to be a bundle of raga. But
it is an old woman buried beneath a mass of
tattered shawis and bits of cloth soaked with
water, ther face is wrinkled and sunken, and
almost changed from the human type. She
mutters to herself in a doleful way as the rain
spisshes upon and about her. Perhaps she is
talking over the days, so long past, when she
was young and pretty, like the thousands that
go laughing by her under their umbrellas.
No one ewer buys anything of her, apparently,
and no one pays any attention to her. She slisthere night after night in the storms, all huidied up, the picture of ruin and loneliness and
woe.

"I went to interview one of a Jewish family the reporter. "A young man opened the door of the fourth floor apartment for me, and, as I saw there were women in the room. I took off my hat as I entered. An old man was sitting there. His long white beard touched his lan and he was smoking a pipe. He had a skull cap upon his head. The young man had his hat on also. When the old man looked at me he at once got much exoited, shook his pipe angrily at me, and said something to the young man in Hebrew-German. The young man turned to me and said: 'Please put on your hat. My father is orthodox, and it does not please him to have you come into his house with your hat off.' I put it on, and the old man was satisfied. They have queer customs on the east side, and you can never tell when you will run against them."

"I hate a liar." said a man who had just been listening to one, "or rather I hate a man who lies unskilfully or does not remember his fles. lies unskilfully or does not remember his less.

If he lies to me apparently I am irritated because I feel that he is taking me for a fool, and I, through courtesy, am unable to stop him. If he does not remember his lies, then I take him for a fool. And who likes a fool? Still a man who tells the truth and insists upon it is equally unpleasant. I believe in moderation, skill, and a long memory.

"I have seen happiness," said a traveller, "In Naples there is a long sea wall, with a broad top. On one side is the bay, on the other the mountain. You know the sun generally shines in Italy, and you have read how bright snines in Italy, and you have read now brightly, how gently, how deliclously it shines. Well,
every day thousands of Neapolitans come down
to this wall and stretch themselves upon it,
and lie there in a line several miles long from
early in the morning until sunset. They
carredy mote. They breathe gently. They
does. They look at you with unspeakable content in their eyes if you pass within easy range
of them. It takes only a little fruit, a little
wine, and the fewest rags to make life possible.
Their wives do all the work. They enjoy. I
enty them."

"The Irish is the strongest race in the world," said one of them. "We have the breadth, the chest. A few years ago two regiments of the British army were lined up, the one in front of the other. There were a thousand Englishmen of the Royal Guard in one line, and a thousand Irishmen of the Connaught Rangers in the other. The lines began at the same place, but the line of frishmen at the same place, but the line of frishmen at the same place, but the line of frishmen at the same place, but the line of frishmen at the same place, but the line of the same place, but the lines of the same place of t

This waiter was evidently a German. But he spoke English with the accent of a man who understands many languages. He said: "I was born in Berlin, and I did my first waiting there. I like to travel, and I have found that there. I like to travel, and I have found that this is the best kind of work for that. I have walted in restaurants in every European country, including Russia and Turkey. I speak all the languages as I speak English. I among way to Ban Francisco, where I oxpect to sail for Australia. I shall work my passage by watting, as I have done between here and Europe, or between Europe and South Mediterranean places. I shall see the world before I get through. I amonly 32 now."

There were two bright ornaments in the iouse of chief Rabbi Joseph, the only enlivening features of that dull and indescribably dirty dwelling. They are not considered of much account by the excited graybeards that come to consult the chief rabbi at all hours concerning the Taimud, but the younger men linger long beside them when as is not often the case, they get the opportunity. The chief rabbi's two daughters are remarkably preity girls to be found in that curious locality, and are exceptionally clever, too. Although they have been kept secluded during the twelve months they have been in this country, they are all and plump and reav-cheeked, with frank, honest black eyes, and lots of raven hair. Their father can't apeak a word of English, and is not, apparently, making any effort to learn it. He spends his time in the crention and discussion of abstract theories, and keeps his head constantly enveloped in clouds. much account by the excited graybeards that

The number of new plays and operas produced in a season is known only in a general way, and the number rejected is known only by way, and the number rejected is known only "the managors and the playwrights; but the number written may be known in detail, as it is fair to presume that the writer of a completed play gets a copyright, judging from the records of the Librarian of Congress. In one week of February sixteen titles were entered. On the same day with "Ewan Bwanson." a fiwedish comedy drama in four acts. was "Wang." a comic operain two acts. The next day "The Corporal." an American "comedy war drama, with an Irish heyo." in four acts, was followed by "The Two Thieves." a comedy drama. In one day were entered. "The Factory Hell." a drama in four acts, "Two Women." a comedy drama. "Green Meadows." a rural comedy drama in four acts, and "Heroes and Heroines." a drama of the civil war in four acts. "Unto Death." The Burgomaster." a comic opers in two acts, and "Out of Darkness." a comedy drama were entered the same day. Theother titles were: "A Powder Puff. or. Bottle of Sarsaparilla." a musical farce comedy in three acts: "Btolen Laurels." a four-set drama: "Men of Leisure." an original compdy drama in three acts: "The Blue Grass Farmer." a comedy in four acts.

Step that constant hecting by removing the irritables. the managers and the playwrights; but the

Stop that constant hacking by removing the irritation in the threat and auduling any inflammation that majorist there by saing Dr. D. Jayne 2 Expeditorant, a lengestable of remoty for threat and lung troubles, of the years' popularity.—46m.